

Weather

2-3 The student will demonstrate an understanding of daily and seasonal weather conditions. (Earth Science)

2.3.2 Recall weather terminology (including temperature, wind direction, wind speed, and precipitation as rain, snow, sleet, and hail).

Taxonomy level: 1.2-A Remember Factual Knowledge

Previous/Future knowledge: In kindergarten (K-4.2), students compared daily weather patterns. This is the first time that students have been introduced to formal weather terminology. This concept will be further investigated in 4th grade (4-4) when students summarize the conditions and effects of severe weather phenomena (including thunderstorms, hurricanes, and tornadoes) and related safety concerns. In 6th grade (6-4), students will demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between Earth's atmospheric properties and processes and its weather and climate.

It is essential for students to know that weather conditions can be described using specific weather terminology.

Temperature How hot or cold the air is at a given time. Each day the high and low temperatures are recorded.

Wind direction The direction from which the wind blows

Wind speed How fast or slow the wind blows

Precipitation The type of water falling from the clouds as rain, snow, sleet, or hail

It is not essential for students to know other weather terminology at this grade. Students do not need to know the stages of the water cycle or the types of clouds found in the sky.

Assessment Guidelines:

The objective of this indicator is to *recall* weather terminology; therefore, the primary focus of assessment should be to remember specific weather terms including temperature, wind direction, wind speed, and precipitation as rain, snow, sleet, and hail. However, appropriate assessments should also require students to *identify* each weather term; or *recognize* weather terminology by definition.